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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cramer Confirmed as Minister to Denmark.

No News from the San Domingo Commissioners—Abolition of the Income Tax—Dead Lock in the Ways and Means and Conference Committees—A Law to Regulate the Exportation of Whisky Asked For—The Proposed Carnival—Eight Colored Men Admitted to the Bar, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1871.

Cramer Confirmed as Minister to Denmark. After another earnest and somewhat personal discussion, the Senate in executive session to-day confirmed Cramer as Minister to Denmark. The vote of confirmation was strictly partisan, with the exception of Schurz and Sumner. The latter insisted on his previous charges that the nomination was not fit to be made, and that, aside from personal incompetency, Cramer's record while abroad was such as no true American could help feeling sensitive about. Cramer was warmly defended by Morton, Chandler and Conkling, who asserted that the opposition mainly arose from the fact that Cramer was the President's relative, which alone was sufficient to array against him certain Senators whose present standing in the Republican party was not the best. Finally, after numerous passages of this character, Chandler's motion to take the matter from the hands of the Committee prevailed, and the Senate confirmed the nomination.

Anxiety About the Tennessee.

Some anxiety is felt in certain quarters because there are yet no tidings of the Tennessee, which sailed with the Commissioners to San Domingo nearly three weeks since. Inquiry in the proper quarter elicits information that no instructions with regard to sending dispatches on arrival were given to the Commissioners. It is possible to communicate by sending a steamer to Havana, which is in telegraphic communication with this country. This would not be done, probably, unless there were special reasons for it. A Havana steamer coasting along the Islands makes a round trip every month, and by this means dispatches could be forwarded to Havana. There is also occasional opportunities of communication by way of St. Thomas or Jamaica. While it was possible that news of the expedition should have been received previous to the present date, there will be no occasion for anxiety if nothing is heard for ten days yet, though the chances are that we shall receive intelligence within a week.

McCarthy Still Absent.

Dennis McCarthy, Member from Syracuse, still absents himself, and the consequence is that the House Committee on Ways and Means is still unable to take any further action on abolishing the income tax. It is stated that the reason why McCarthy continues to absent himself is that he is afraid of voting for any measure, either to continue or abolish this tax, for fear that a clause may be added cutting down the tariff on salt.

Exportation of Whisky.

There are a large number of whisky manufacturers here to urge the passage of an export law to regulate the exportation of whisky. It is claimed that an equitable law of this character would give a new impetus to the distillery interests, and greatly serve to restore the balance of trade heretofore in favor of this production. It is further said that provisions for the passage of the revenue of our exportations averaged from fifteen to twenty millions of gallons annually, and with the present condition of affairs in Europe, and on our increased facilities for distilling spirits, we should now have an exportation much greater than this.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1871.

The Proposed Carnival.

Notwithstanding the ridicule with which the project to hold a carnival here to celebrate the paving of Pennsylvania avenue with wood has been in numerous quarters, there is no doubt now but that it will be a successful affair. Citizens here have taken hold of the matter with great energy, and in many instances have subscribed liberally. The day for the celebration has been fixed for February 22—Washington's birthday. It is proposed now to close the festive occasion by a grand ball at Corcoran's Art Gallery. Arrangements have been made with various railroads, both East and West, to issue excursion tickets at half price, so as to allow those living at a distance to take advantage of this occasion to make a visit to the capital.

Colored Men Admitted to the Bar.

One of the events of the concluding sessions of the Supreme Court of the District yesterday was the admission of eight colored students, all graduates of Howard University. Some of them have announced their intention to remain here and practice their profession.

Opposition to Steamship Subsidies.

A delegation has arrived here with a memorial signed by one hundred of the most prominent merchants and business men of New York City, which protests against the passage by Congress of any and all subsidy bills "under the specious pretense of relieving American commerce." It proceeds to argue that all the right any American citizen can claim of Congress is the right to purchase ships in the cheapest market in the world. This memorial bears the names of business men of every reputation in national loan under the act authorizing the refunding of the national debt. The places where subscriptions will be made and the names of the Government agents, will be hereafter announced. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, first, $500,000,000 payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, bearing interest at five per cent.; second, $500,000,000 after fifteen years, at four and one-half per cent.; third, $500,000,000 after thirty years, at four per cent., the principal and interest payable in coin, the interest to be paid quarterly. Subscribers to this loan will have preference in the following order: First, subscribers for equal amounts in each class of bonds; second, subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and bonds bearing interest at five per cent.; third, subscribers of five per cent bonds. When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit ten per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as five-twenty bonds at par value. Two per cent in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, the bonds registered or issued with coupons, as desired by subscribers. The registered bonds to be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination, except the last, the interest to be paid in the United States, at the treasury or any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the government. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. After maturity the bonds first issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to call in the additional $2,500,000 three per cent. certificates as follows: $5,000 each from Nos. 501 to 558, inclusive; $10,000 each from Nos. 561 to 758, inclusive.

OLD CLAIMS COME AGAIN

The French spoliation claims, which could have been before Congress occasionally since 1801, are again demanded payment. During the seventy years, forty-one committees have had them under consideration, of which five reported against them, thirty-four favorable, and two made no report. The Choctaw Indian net proceeds claim, thirty-five years old, for $1,700,000, is up again. The proprietors hope to slip it through late some night near the close of the session. The name of old claims is legion. Never were so many before Congress as now.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the tax of 2½ per cent. is to be paid on undivided profits, dividends, interests and coupons of companies and corporations, enumerated in section fifteen of the act of July 14, 1870, and that no tax whatever should be withheld from the portion earned and accrued during the last five months of the year 1870. He declares all previous rulings inconsistent with the above repealed. Claims for abatement should be prepared in all cases in which payments have been made contrary to the tenor of this decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that, under the act of July 14, 1870, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is relieved from liability for income taxes which were unpaid at the date of the passage of that act, and that after that date no such taxes can accrue.

A POCKET OPINION.

Prominent bankers in London have recently written to bankers and others prominent in financial circles in Washington and elsewhere in this country on the subject of the Alabama claims. They say the appointment of General Schenck as Minister to England has been received with much favor, and that the British Government is more disposed than the United States to adjust the pending questions, and they further assert in effect that the settlement will open the market for a large amount of the new United States bonds in that country. The prospect for an early settlement is generally regarded as favorable.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, February 5, 1871.

The Republican Central Committee of Columbiana county met in New Lisbon yesterday, and nominated Josiah Thompson, of Liverpool township, to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the death of Captain G. I. Young. The Democrats have not yet nominated. The county is strongly Republican.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1871.

Mr. POMEROY'S resolution, authorizing the President to station at the port of New York one or more national vessels to convey breadstuffs and other supplies, contributed by the people of the United States to France, after some discussion, was adopted.

The special order being the bill to refund, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department, it was taken up and discussed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to promote commerce and encourage ship building. Referred.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCARFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Theo. Adams the amount of judgment in the Court of Claims in his favor on the 18th of March, 1867. The claim was for $119,748, being the balance due under contracts for the construction of thirty-eight mortar boats and eight tugs.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute for the bill to pay Theo. Adams $112,749, in full of all claims under the contract with the Government for the construction of thirty-eight mortar boats and eight steam tugs. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice that he would on Monday next ask to have the Southern Pacific Railroad bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three Judicial Districts. Referred.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill releasing and discharging William and John Hanneman, and their sureties, from a bond to the Government for the faithful performance of their contract for the improvement of Des Moines Rapids, and after explanation the bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to credit George F. Cutter, Naval Paymaster, with the money stolen from him. Passed.

Mr. SCHUMAKER presented a resolution of the Homœopathic Society of Kings county, New York, for the establishment of a national university at Washington, wherein homœopathy may be recognized as a system of medicine.

The House then proceed, as the special order, to the reconsideration of reports was for $119,748, being the balance due under contracts

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

"THE plans of the Protectionists are gradually developing beyond possibility of misconstruction. Rule or ruin is their motto. They are determined to abolish the income tax, to give up the internal revenue, except the duty on whisky and tobacco, and free tea, sugar, coffee, spices, and all tropical fruits entirely, sooner than to consent to the further reduction of one cent on the duty of any single article of protected domestic industry."—*Free Trader.*

We hope that this is true not only, but that its programme will succeed to the very letter. Take the converse, and you have the free trade programme: the continuance of the income tax; internal taxation on manufactured articles; tax on tea, coffee, sugar, spices; and domestic industry left without aid or sympathy to combat as best it may with the pauper population of the old world. Which programme shall we have?

IT is not improbable that a disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives on Senator SCOTT's bill repealing the Income Tax it may fall between the two Houses of Congress. The question in the hands of Committees of Conference, now at variance, is not so much on the direct question of repeal as the right of the Senate to initiate the measure—narrow ground for the House to stand on, but broad enough, it would seem, for a pretext, when the courage does not exist to come out boldly on the merits of the main question. If it is the judgment of the House that repeal can be started only in the House, it would be at least fairness to introduce there a repealing law, instead of drawing off on a side issue.

THE Missouri *Republican* is inclined to doubt the announcement of the narrowing of the gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and says the Erie interest could not afford it. That is undoubtedly correct, but we fancy they cannot help themselves even to prevent the present movement, to say nothing of their inability to do as the *Republican* suggests, viz: "In mere self-defense he compelled to locate a new line from the terminus of or some point on the Atlantic and Great Western Road to St. Louis." That JAY GOULD and JIM FISK have permitted this work to begin, without a visible effort to interfere, even at the extent of retaining what they have, by the addition of a third rail, instead of change of gauge, is a virtual confession that they have no more money to spend in the contest for railroad supremacy in the West.

WE do not credit the rumor that General BUTLER is going into the Cabinet, notwithstanding the General and the President are fast friends now, and have been for some time. General BUTLER is a Presidential candidate, not yet much advanced, it is true, nevertheless a candidate, with active friends well distributed in different parts of the Union, judiciously at work, some of whom expect to turn up as delegates in the National Convention. With all his drawbacks he has the advantage of being a positive character, and had he the good qualities of such a man as WILSON, of Iowa, could defy all competitors. We doubt first whether the President's known peace policy will permit him for a moment to seriously entertain the appointing of BUTLER, and second, we doubt whether BUTLER desires to take such a position.

THE New York *Herald* says that "JOHN W. FORNEY is mentioned as the probable new Postmaster General." This may be true, but it remains to be added that the *Herald* is about the only one to mention Mr. FORNEY in this connection. It is said that the President is looking out for a Pennsylvanian who will unite the party and confer strength on the administration. It might just as reasonably be held that the appointment of FENTON or CONKLING to a Cabinet office would unite the party in New York, an assumption which no man in his senses would be guilty of. Col. FORNEY's appointment would only aggravate what is regarded as an unhappy state of things now. In our judgment the party in Pennsylvania would be stronger if let alone than the doctoring which the *Herald* proposes, and we entertain no fears that the President will accept its advice in this particular.

THE perfect agreement between the Harrisburg papers on the unnecessary cost of the State Printing, the corrupting influences employed to obtain the contract, and the dishonest practices resorted to in order to swell the expense, is quite refreshing. Nearly all of them, at one time or another, have dipped into it, and they are presumed to speak intelligently on the subject. The reason for this state of things is they have fallen out, and are in a frame of mind to tell the truth. The "round robbin" serves no longer to suppress the truth to the cost of the State. All, and even more than we have ever asserted concerning this monstrous swindle, is now admitted. The voices which in former times were loud and indignant in denunciation of the COMMERCIAL are raised in asserting and proving more than we ever uttered. The thieves have fallen out simply, and good luck is it for the State.

ALL eyes just now, whether in sympathy or in mere curiosity, are directed toward and fixed upon France in its agony of defeat and humiliation. Whatever facts, statements or speculations are adapted to throw light upon the fearful situation, or upon the spirit in which it is accepted by the people, are eagerly read. At length the French nation is to have an opportunity of expressing its real opinions concerning peace and war, and of declaring its preference in the matter of its government, through properly chosen representatives. In the meantime, while these subjects remain in the region of conjecture, considerable interest attaches to the utterances of individual Frenchmen, whose preeminence or position warrants us in regarding their words as conveying the thoughts and feelings of many. The *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the most widely circulated and most influential Franco-American newspaper, doubtless expresses sentiments very prevalent among its readers, when, admitting the necessity of peace now as the consequence of exhaustion, it denies the possibility of its permanence. The writer indignantly asks—"Who dares pretend that France will resign herself to the eternal yoke?" There will be a trace, he says, but there will be no durable peace for the generations now coming up. He compares his country, dismembered, to those mutilated persons who suffer everlastingly from the amputated limb. So much the worse for Europe, he declares, if it trembles with our convulsions. What to us are the agitations and commotions which disturb others? we have no hunger bowels or heart for any but ourselves. The writer has evidently persuaded himself that the present calamities have been brought upon France, in part at least, by its chivalry, disinterestedness, generosity and sacrifices in the cause of human liberty. France at last repents of these follies; henceforth she will leave the rest of the world to take care of themselves, while she looks more carefully after her own interests. Rendered egotistic by ingratitude, she will in future think only of her scattered members, her children torn from her, of "the flesh of her flesh violently sundered from her palpitating body." "Let no one," he cries, "trust in this peace which is about to ensue. Whatever rulers are to come, Kings, or people, Emperors or tribunes, they will be honored, acclaimed by France only on condition that they espouse her hatred and her vengeance. Woe be to him who dreams of founding his power on our ruins." It is likely, he thinks, that the National Assembly will establish a Republic. If so, the old device must be changed, and instead of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, its flag must be inscribed with the words, "The Republic, it is War." In reading such language some allowance ought to be made for the facts that it is used in this country, not in France, and that it is used by a man who has only heard of, who has not experienced the horrors of the war. We may, however, with some reason fear that it conveys not inaccurately the feelings with which a majority of the writer's compatriots will accept what seems to them an ignominous peace. The loss of territory will be generally regarded as the most humiliating of the terms of settlement. Outside of France very many who have throughout the struggle given their sympathies to the Germans, have never ceased to regard the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as a measure cruel and impolitic, cried that is, to the people of those provinces and certain to produce animosities among them which Germany cannot well afford to incur. This is only one of the reasons which make the act impolitic. Another reason may be found in its effect upon the French people, as indicated above, and in the foreign sympathy by which French resentment will long be cherished. It may, however, be doubted whether the most magnanimous and generous proceedings on the part of the Germans, after the battle of Sedan, would have commanded recognition among their antagonists. Had the Germans after that catastrophe proposed peace without claim of territory, doubtless the Government of Defense would have been willing to accept even on hard terms. But there is good reason to believe that it would have been a hollow peace of short duration. The French people would not have long maintained pacific relations with a neighbor who had annihilated their armies in so short a time. Permanent peace would have been impossible with such memories at its foundation. Many would have spoken of peace then as many speak of it now. Perhaps the rest of the world may with reason feel content that a people so subject to illusions as the French, and so capable of forgetting or ignoring facts, at length have to do with a man who has no illusions and respects only facts.

HON. JOHN BIGELOW, late Minister to France, writes from Berlin to Senator CONKLING making some timely suggestions about the observance of the American Centennary, 1876. He says, and wisely too, that if the nation is to celebrate this great anniversary as it should be, it is time to begin preparations. In respect to the question whether the ceremonies should be under the auspices of and controlled by Government or a private organization, he thinks that the President should be empowered to appoint a commission to obtain public sentiment upon the question as well as to receive suggestions from every quarter about the celebration, this commission to report in season to guide the President in laying the matter before Congress in his next annual message, so that that body may act advisedly. Mr. BIGELOW thinks some important things must be done before the United States can celebrate in 1876, among these are: The completion of the Washington Monument, of the Capitol buildings, and as far as possible of all the projected railway, telegraphic, and other public works throughout the country; the restoration of the gold standard of values, the reduction of the national debt so that our securities shall command as high prices as those of any country; the completion of the geological, mineralogical, and botanical surveys of those States which yet lack them, and the taking of Federal census, or one by the States, in time for the anniversary. In regard to the celebration itself, he thinks that among the things that would suit the occasion would be the following: The coining at the mint of at least one complete set of gold or silver current coins, with new devices commemorative of the day for every citizen of the United States able and willing to pay for it, the writing by native poets of appropriate verses; the contribution from every art of a fit memorial of the degree of excellence to which it shall have attained, and which it will begin the succeeding century; the bringing to the knowledge of foreign people of American achievements within the century; the preparation by competent persons of a series of histories by which to measure the progress and product of civilization in the United States in politics, religion, charities, all the professions, all the arts, sciences, and manufactures, commerce, with histories of every department of the government and the State governments, as well as of the municipal, State, and Federal systems of political representation, and the changes which they may have respectively undergone, indeed of every thing that is embraced in the complexed life of our civilization; the establishment of a national museum, to be perpetually associated, both by name and purpose, with this anniversary, and the repository of such works of art commemorative of the event as proved worthy of its hospitality, and specimens of everything printed in the United States during the years 1776 and 1876, and of all memorials of that day in each of the intervening years that needed and deserved such a shelter. Besides all this, Mr. BIGELOW says it is to be hoped and presumed that by 1876 no portion of the continent of America will be in colonial dependency, but every part be free, but that we shall constitute one compact family of independent States under such form of government as shall best suit the people living under them, and all in friendly alliance with the United States. Therefore he thinks that there could be no opportunity for holding an American Congress to settle international questions.

THE Newport Bridge question remains undecided. The House Committee on Commerce has postponed its decision until to-morrow, and there need be no surprise if there is further postponement. Of the seven members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, but two are lawyers, and they differ upon the legal points involved. Mr. CONKLING holds the opinion that if Congress ordered any alteration in the construction of the bridge, it would have to be at the expense of the Government, while Mr. VICKERS does not. Therefore they have referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Some profess to believe that this action practically disposes of the matter for this Congress, although the river people hopefully think they will get a report from the Judiciary Committee in about two weeks. Mr. RICHARD SMITH has returned to Cincinnati quite despondent and intimating that the Pennsylvania Railroad influence is too strong for the river interest to get any immediate action from Congress. But HON. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, who has also returned to Cincinnati, is of opinion that few of the members of Congress will sustain the Newport Bridge Company, and says both Committees on Commerce are favorable to the river interest. Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT, who is at Washington for the railroad in this matter, expresses great confidence, and says that even all the strong influences and interests he has to fight can not prevail against him; his company will go on and finish the bridge, and if the river interests want redress, they must go to the Court. From these views of the situation it must appear that the river men cannot yet afford to relax any of their vigilance.

WAS there ever a more marked instance of Satan rebuking sin than when HOFFMAN, Governor of New York, by grace of Tammany, addresses a message to "Mr. TWEED's Legislature," innocently remarking that bribery has been heard of at elections and suggesting that it should be punished! Mr. HOFFMAN and his party are opposed to the plan of regulation which has accomplished something in the way of correcting abuses of the elective franchise. They want to have the glory of getting up their own panacea for the ills they have brought upon the ballot. Governor HOFFMAN, speaking of the State which elected him says money, not merit, secures nominations and controls results." He refrains from telling the people how, in his city, Tammany uses the roughs to control some of the elections, without paying them money, but only promising immunity from punishment under indictments already found, with the threat of letting the law take its course if they "go back on the party." This is a potent agency for manipulating votes in New York city, and Governor HOFFMAN must mean it even more than bribery with money when he says: "It is far more important to punish these men who tempt and corrupt than him who, being tempted, yields and falls." But the trouble is that those who "tempt and corrupt" are the Tammany ring, that elected HOFFMAN and HALL and the pipuppets in the Legislature at Albany.

UTAH is to furnish a contested election case for Congress. More with the idea of showing up some prominent Mormon rule and maybe securing a new election, than with the hope of getting the place, General MAXWELL has given notice to Mr. HOOPER that he intends to contest his seat in the next Congress. This will be on the ground that hordes of Women and aliens illegally voted for him; that there is no such thing as a free and untrammeled ballot in Utah, owing to the terrorism maintained by the Mormon priesthood; that HOOPER was engaged in the Mormon rebellion of 1857, and is therefore ineligible to office under the law to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and on many other grounds more or less specific.

A CHOICE specimen of Tammany law-making was given to the New York Senate on Friday in regard to Tweed's bill to supply more croton water to New York. All amendments to prevent the scheme becoming a job of the "filling" were voted down by a party committed himself securing the defeat of one limiting the issue of bonds to $1,000,000. He said the expense would probably reach that sum. The cost of the lakes, he said, would not exceed $30,000, which is a slight increase on the $20,000 which he had paid for them, and which he had before announced he was ready to accept and transfer on his right and title to the city. Oh, for the time when Tammany, with its well known honesty and wisdom, shall rule the nation.

ON Monday last, the Indiana Senate, under the gage of the previous question, by a vote of 26 to 20, passed the Hughes resolutions declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the part of the State of Indiana null and void, and that the amendment is not, nor ever has been, a part of the Constitution of the United States. An attempt to enforce this doctrine will be nothing else than nullification. But for the present, at least, the Democracy will probably do no more than to talk upon the subject for campaign purposes. Among those voting in the affirmative was Mr. Elliott, of Fayette county, who, when in the Senate two years ago, voted for ratification. This is one of the two men, who voted with the Democrats this year in organizing the Senate, although he was elected as a Republican. In regard to this, there is the further report that when Hughes arrives in Washington with the official copies of his resolutions, as he will in a few days, there will be a demonstration by Voorhees. Indeed it is said that this is a part of the programme on the part of the Frank Blair wing of the Democratic party, to pull down and destroy all the legislation of the last four years and upon the negro question. It is a thrust at the Hendricks, or conservative faction, and meets the approval of such men as Saulsbury, Thurman, Casserly and the rebs generally. The matter revives talk about the unquenched hostility of the Knights toward Hendricks.

AT the last meeting of the Philadelphia Councils, Mr. Littleton offered a resolution in the select branch directing the city Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to vote against the proposed lease or purchase of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He explained the object of his resolution to be to protect the interests of Philadelphia as the terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He thought the road was extending its operations to such distant points that the interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania might be sunk in adverse directions. He questioned, also, the propriety of the purchase of the Camden and Amboy road now, because many of its branches throughout New Jersey are of little value. Mr. Bickel favored the proposition, saying that in the far West and South the very name of Philadelphia is ignored on the tickets, "Manitou Station" being substituted, while the price to New York is made the same as to Philadelphia. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads, with instructions to examine the lease and report if it is likely to prove of benefit or disadvantage to Philadelphia.

THE Arthur disaster has renewed the talk about the incrustation or deposit of lime and magnesia on the inner surface of boilers as a cause of their explosion. The theory is that the iron cannot become overheated while the water is in contact with it, but with a thin layer of this non-conducting substance, the overheating and burning commences, and it is only a matter of time when it will burn through or become so weakened by corrosion and crystalization, indeed by this incrustation as to cause it to give way under the least excess of pressure. It is the custom to go into the boilers every trip with steamers with picks, chains, etc., gradually roughening or destroying the surface in the process of cleaning, so that each successive "scale" adheres more firmly, requiring more effort and injury to the iron to remove it. It is estimated that one-sixteenth inch of this crust involves a waste or extra consumption of fuel of fifteen per cent, and what is more, endangers the lives of the traveling public. In view of these statements, this question is of importance enough to receive thorough, official investigation.

THE cost of an investigation by a Congressional committee is by no means cut down to the lowest possible notch. In the Indian affairs investigation, now pending, a large number of witnesses have been summoned from the far west. Their bills, according to law, average about $270 a piece. They have been paid. The next bill will be that of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He is paid ten cents for each mile traveled by the telegram he sends to summon his witness. It is not a difficult matter to summon these witnesses, because they receive, as compensation for coming, ten cents per mile of the distance, with two dollars per day for the effort of giving testimony, as well as free passes over the railroads for most of them. The vital question is, may the hope that General Blunt did not testify that he bought members of Congress by paying them part of the appropriations asked for. That testimony was from a friend of Blunt's, who swore that Blunt told him he had been obliged to promise to divide before he could secure the passage of the appropriation bills, and that he divided afterwards.

A LONDON dispatch has it that Butler's resolution in Congress of welcome for the Fenian leaders is regarded by the English press, the people at large and in the more aristocratic of the city clubs, and as accepted, in the first place, as an assurance of the sympathy of the American republicans with the Fenian cause, and, in the second, is taken as an act of avowed hostility to Great Britain, sent forth by a numerous section of the American people. The conservative classes are reported as considering the Butler resolution as forming part of a discreditable party game, pursued by unscrupulous politicians, who are anxious to reduce the dignity of the American system of representative government, and who are desirous to secure the Irish vote in America for ulterior uses, as they may direct.

HIS Excel Hisefumi, head of the Japanese Embassy now at Washington, is not a Prince, but is Second Assistant Minister of Finance of the Empire. He is a bachelor, twenty-nine years of age, and both speaks English and dresses in our costume. He is a keen, shrewd man, who has made a popularity of the study of national finances, and is so impressed with the superiority of our system, that he goes to visit our mints, in regard to our revenue laws and to inform himself generally regarding our ways for running the governmental machinery for the collection and disbursement of the public monies. He is somewhat English in his proclivities, having spent some time in that country, and personally liberal, has been on the black list of the anti-foreign party in Japan, and has even been selected to be assassinated by them in days past. His suite, like he, but that we shall constitute one compact family of independent States under such form of government as shall best suit the people living under them, and all in friendly alliance with the United States. Therefore he thinks that there could be no opportunity for holding an American Congress to settle international questions. himself, wear the American cut of clothes, and speak English fluently.

IT looks now as if the strike of the anthracite mines would have its threatened effect of stopping the iron furnaces of Eastern Pennsylvania. A Pottsville dispatch of Friday says that unless coal can be procured all the furnaces on the line of the Schuylkill must blow out within ten days. Seven between Norristown and Spring Mills can hold out only until the middle of next week. It is said that Atkins's, at this place, must blow out on Monday. Thousands, if not thousands of workmen will be thrown out of employment, without any early prospect of returning to it again, for the furnace owners have put in hands for some time without making any money on their iron, and only because it was expensive to "blow out." What will the coal miners say in defense of the damage they thus inflict upon their fellow laborers.

THERE is a probability that General Reynolds will not get his seat as Texas Senator after all. The term of the present incumbent, Morgan C. Hamilton, expires March 4th, and when he was elected for the short term he was also elected for the six years' term, for which General Reynolds has now been chosen. It is claimed that this case corresponds with that of Senator Gilbert, of Florida, in which the Senate decided that his credentials for the long term were just as good as those for the short term, and that the subsequent election by the Florida Legislature was invalid.

A SENATOR is to introduce a bill to raise the Berlin Mission to the same rank as that to the Court of St. James. The German Empire is a power deserving more respect than the Prussian Kingdom, but undoubtedly Mr. Bancroft will be found quite equal to be promotion, if it shall be made.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

We do not like to slight our Philadelphia contemporaries, but after a long acquaintance with the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, we find it impossible to do rest ourself of the opinion that it is the best paper in the State. The citizens of the western part of the State have every reason to be proud of this paper. While the proverbial smokiness of the iron City is very distasteful to the delicate nostrils of the Eastern people, it is pretty evident that the bituminous smoke does not affect the iron minds of the editors of the COMMERCIAL.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE TIBER.

Scenes in Inundated Rome—Relieving the Distress—Fault Found With the Government.

Some incidents of the recent inundation are thus related in a private letter from Rome, published by the Albany *Journal*:

From the back windows can be seen a steamboat nicely balanced on a stone wall, where the water left it. It will be necessary to tear down the wall in order to launch it again. They told us of a man who built a raft of a large barrel and a few boards and started bravely out; but unfortunately, just as he reached the middle of the street, the boards parted and left him endeavoring to keep his feet balance in the barrel, which position he maintained until some soldiers came in a boat to his relief. The English banker who, I imagine from his appearances, must be more enterprising than most people, went over to the Corso early in the morning in his tin bath tub. He said it floated very well, but being round and flat-bottomed, was rather difficult to manage. One of the most amusing sights was the rats sailing on little pieces of board, with their fore feet held up as if they were driving. I saw only one of these, but a friend told me he saw eight in one group. It is very sad now to pass along the streets and see the wretched people searching in the mud as it is swept from their stores, in the hope of finding some of the flimsy articles which have been carried out of their places by the water. In one jewelry store I saw them throwing the mud into sieves, and by sifting and washing fresh water. When they finished the bottom of the sieve was covered with pieces of jewelry, so that we can see how many things were not only damaged, but actually lost. The whole loss is estimated at five million francs, which, in Roman money, is about as much as the same number of dollars to New York merchants.

Miss Brewster writes under date of January 13: It appears that the municipality was much to blame in regard to the late inundation. In almost every store of the Corso the same explanation is made: "Under the former Government a gun would have been fired to warn us of our danger. The river would have been watched, and we would have had time to save ourselves from utter ruin." The new authorities were ignorant of the matter and may not be censured. But indeed the foundation of misery seems to go from bad to worse, and unless the Italian Government takes legal possession of Rome in some way, the impatient, fickle Romans will demand the old *regime*.

The chief of police with his force had been working hard ever since the day broke and the sad news was known. He had not stopped to ask whose business it was. Nor did the army; every division turned in manfully, and worked night and day. The unfortunate is again in distance over the distribution of aid to the sufferers. There is a City Commission of aid, but it has not been able to meet the petitions of any consequence yet, owing to a quarrel which the municipality has had with it. Most of the Commission officers are tied, and some have resigned. The principal help for the poor is received from private gifts and the Vatican. The *Halle* correspondent from Rome, usually very bitter and unjust against the Papal authorities, agrees in Wednesday's journal that greater activity reigns at the Vatican than at the Capitol in this matter. The curates of the various parishes are hard at work, visiting every family and distributing furniture, clothing and funds. Pope Pius has sent liberal sums of money into every *rione*, and ordered that the furniture which was used for the Council Bishops shall be given to the poor. The *Halle* correspondent closes his account with the exclamation: "Let our municipality make haste, for I fear it will not wish to be outdone in generosity and solicitude by our more clever adversaries."

American absentees abroad and a good many people at home are interested in a bill to be introduced into the Missouri Legislature in a few days. It is entitled to reach those who have an interest in this country and spend it in pleasuring or some residences abroad. It provides that all debts owing by inhabitants of the State to persons not residing within the United States shall be deemed property, and, as such, shall be liable to taxation. Where an agent has charge of the goods or interest of one of the absentees he is required to make under heavy penalties, a statement of the business of his principal, and the statement is then taken as the estimate upon which the tax is made.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A balloon, which left Paris at 7 A. M. on January 16th, passed over Brussels at 9 o'clock. The passengers, believing themselves to be over French territory occupied by the Prussians, continued their voyage; but on coming in sight of the sea, an hour later, they ripped open the balloon, and descended 4,599 metres in five minutes. The shock was terrific. They were thrown out of the car in a state of insensibility, with one bag containing dispatches, near the coast of Holland. The balloon then remounted, but eventually fell into the sea and sank, with the remainder of the dispatches.

The engines of a new Chinese gunboat, constructed by natives, were tried, and found to work most satisfactorily, a few days since. The native government has determined upon going in for iron clads, and an expert has been sent for to England. Upon his arrival the construction of an armored frigate will be at once proceeded with, the Marine Construction for the Imperial Government, Mr. A. G. Lambert, furnishing the design. Verily the world moves—even in China.

Li-Hing-Chang, a foreign-hating Chinaman, who was shrewd enough though to employ Ward and Burgevine, has just succeeded to the command of the Tien-Tsin Arsenal. On taking charge, he formally tried the first railway in China, a tramway of some three miles, extending around the establishment.

The three-folio family Bible of General Washington is on exhibition in Philadelphia. It was presented to him by Bishop Wilson; has Washington's autograph on each title page, and he used it as his family Bible. He bequeathed it to Lord Fairfax, who left it to John Charles Herbert.

The latest London invention did have immense popularity, if it is equal to what is claimed for it. It is called "the digitorium—a small dumb piano." It is said that, by means of it, pupils can learn to play on all instruments keyed like the piano, without making a noise.

In New York in 1859 there were reported 27,196 deaths as compared with 24,601 during the preceding year. There were sixty-six cases of suicides, and twenty-seven homicides. There were only two cases of Asiatic cholera; one of yellow fever, and 262 of small-pox; 6,349 died under one year old, and thirty-four over ninety-five.

The Washington Jenkinses are not over accurate this season. Although Mrs. Senator Ames wore the same dress upon three different occasions each report in the daily papers described a different costume, then the newspapers elaborately describe the grand tableau of the season, quite unaware that a majority of them are last winter's dresses.

Baron von Richter reports from an interior tour from Canton to Pekin, that the province of Shansi, which lies west and South of Pekin, has an immense extension of coal and iron deposits. In an important half of the province, and probably the northern, is an almost continuous coal field, containing anthracite of the best quality, in layers from twelve to thirty feet in thickness.

Forty thousand books—some of them very valuable ones—have been sent from the Royal Library at Konigsberg to replenish the Strasburg library. They are mostly works of which the Konigsberg Library retains duplicates.

The business of packing Texas meat in Texas has been entered into extensively, and the enterprise of canning meat, in Australian fashion, has been inaugurated successfully. One Galveston house has recently shipped ten tons to Hamburg.

Who ever thought that compulsory education would first be practiced in the United States, in Tennessee. Yet a Memphis father, whose twin sons, about eight or ten years, are disposed to play truant, sent them to school in shackles locked closely like criminals on their way to jail. As soon as neighborhood patrons of the school saw them thus, they immediately sent for their children, and took them away, and in all probability had not the inhuman father of the two boys gone to the school and removed the shackles, the school would soon have been broken up.

PERSONAL.

The other day the woman suffragists had a meeting at the Capital, and Mrs. Grant sent a message saying that she was unavoidably detained, but that her heart was with them, and she wished them much success.

Taglioni, the great dancerse, is living luxuriously in her own palace in Venice, and, though in her sixty-seventh year, could execute a pirouette, if so inclined.

One of the chamberlains of the Emperor of Austria, Count Attems, has been found guilty of a fraudulent bankruptcy," and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. His debts are nearly $200,000. During the trial evidence was produced to show that he had signed a receipt for $56,840, for which he received as equivalent an opera glass and three watches, two of which had been smuggled by the gallant into and then spent in this transaction, as a bonus for his trouble.

For two years or more ex-Secretary Seward has been meditating the publication of a book, which as describes as a "History of the Obligations of the World to America," and the first part, or part, of recent travels in Mexico and on the Pacific coast were undertaken.

In a recent lecture on the self-made men of Michigan, a citizen of that State mentioned one of its Judges in the United States Court who, a few years ago, was an "infirm schoolmaster" in the then young city of Grand Rapids. About the same time, two men were in a store or neighborhood, the one purchasing a dry goods store the other a boot and shoe store. The latter is now Governor of Michigan, and the dry goods man is United States Senator Z. P. Chandler. The last instance mentioned was a young man born of poor parents, who had been left an orphan, absolutely no school to go to, who emigrated to Grand Haven, went into business, and is now a United States Senator elect—the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry.

The New York artists are not entirely pleased with Thomas Nast for being so successful, and declare that he knows nothing about art. Nast has got plenty of proportion, and is altogether incapable of drawing, and that the fact that the public admires him is only an illustration of the public taste. Not long ago, other day a journalist happened to praise the clever caricaturist to an artist, who replied: "Nast, do you pretend to tell me that Nast knows anything about art? The idea is absurd! Why Nast is the inventor of a system by which he is worth a hundred thousand dollars. Did you ever hear of a real artist who was ever worth anything?"

General J. J. Jenkins, the new Senator from Texas, has been ordered to repair without delay to Washington, bringing with him certain documents and papers in his possession.

John Surratt having happily failed in his attempt to lecture about his own infamy, we have Daniel McFarland in the field with "Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs" as his subject. He lectured in Newark, N. J., on Friday night, with an audience of ninety persons. The lecture, as reported, indicates that the unfortunate Indianapolis editor is crazy, and McFarland is in a lunatic asylum should be true, if it is not.

James Gordon Bennett having purchased most of the block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Ann and Fulton streets, will tear down the old and erect new buildings next spring to correspond with the *Herald* block.

Over two hundred plays, written, translated and adapted, comprise the library work of Dion Boucicault, for which he has over $1,000,000.

The Emanuel Church, a handsome new Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, was dedicated on Friday night, a number of pastors of other denominations taking part in the services. The Rev. Dr. E. Thrall and Mason Gallagher are to be pastors of the society, and the church is to be open to all denominations.

Washington had a distinguished visitor last week in Lieutenant Baron Agustus Joehmus Von Cotignola, Field Marshal. He served for Greece from 1827 to 1835, when he entered the British service, remaining until 1849, becoming commander-in-chief of the army of operations in Syria, and receiving honors and titles from the Sultan of Turkey, before unknown to a Christian. In 1846 he was appointed by the Archduke John of Austria, Regent of Germany, to be his Minister of Foreign Affairs and of War. In 1866 he received his appointment as field marshal lieutenant in the Austrian army.

Bret Hart has arrived in New York and the Mrs. Leo Hunters are after him.

Jay Cooke has just endowed a $20,000 professorship in Gaston College, and named Dr. Dr. Hanson, Episcopal minister, Mansfield, O., as the man to fill the chair.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.

[From the Philadelphia Day.]

From a careful reading of our Democratic exchanges from this State we must conclude that the probabilities in favor of the nomination of General George W. Cass as the next Democratic candidate appear very strong. The expressions in his favor are very general and very decided, and not confined to the Northern part of the State. Even from the "Tenth Legion" comes the cry for Cass, as well as from the east, west and center of the State. The Democrats seem determined to correct what most of them consider their blunder of 1867 when, they fully believe, quite a do so small number of Republicans, that General Cass might have been elected. From present appearances we would advise the Republicans to begin their arrangements for beating Cass, if they can, in 1872.

Suggestions for the Season.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials; and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out. Constitutional tendencies to disease are generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in the fall, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be so, as well as those of the secretive organs. Only a comparatively small amount of this information called for has been received.

The Alabama Question in England.

A letter from an intelligent American residing in one of the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire, England, to a gentleman of Boston, under date of January 14, says:

"In regard to the 'Alabama claims,' the English people are not disposed to make those claims a bar to settling the controversy, than they ever were before. I know of wealthy and enterprising Englishmen here who, a year ago, were most in favor of paying a round sum to have the matter settled and harmony between the two nations. England is in dread of and fears complications on the continent of Europe, and I find in feeling the value of neutrality. Therefore, she does not relish the prospect of a conflict with her formidable daughter. In my opinion, at the coming session of Parliament, that body will very materially modify the navigation laws, which will help greatly towards aiding the settlement of the questions in dispute between England and the United States."

C. Claude, a Frenchman in the Erie office, challenges Horace Greeley for his strictures upon Jim Fisk, but the philosopher will not do it with him.

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N. B.—We are the General Agents of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers and Fiscal Agents, at Pittsburgh, and about twenty surrounding counties, for the negotiation of the $100,000,000 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are now receiving applications and making appointments of Sub-Agencies, including Banks, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, prominent Merchants, Manufacturers, Capitalists, etc., to aid in this worthy national enterprise. We believe this bond to be the best security offered in the market to investors since the Government was a borrower.

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The Lowest Prices

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Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

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James Caldwell's,

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Pequot and Utica Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
All the Best Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Barnsly Damask Table Linens, Turkey Damasks, Towels and Napkins—a complete assortment.
New Styles of Cocheco Prints.
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Full and Winter Dress Goods, at Greatly Re

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING February 4, 1871.

It is observed by borrowers that the condition of the local discount market has been somewhat closer during the present week. The banks, although reported able to extend a pretty liberal line of discount favors to their more substantial customers, are disposed to put off many applicants for loans to a more convenient season. As we remarked this morning, there is no plethora of means in the loan market, but the supply is so much better than what it was a fortnight or so ago that it has imparted a better tone to the market, and encouraged increasing offerings at bank, but there is such an active demand for money that any increased supply is soon diminished by an increase in the discount lines of many of our banks as well as banking houses.

—It is a noteworthy fact that while gold has advanced over one per cent. within the past week, the price of bonds in London remains almost unchanged, showing that the upward tendency of gold is due to the scarcity of the metal in American markets, and the abundance of currency in the financial centers. The opinion has been expressed from time to time during the last two months that the close of the war in Europe would call home to the continent a large amount of capital which has sought shelter in London, and to some extent also in New York, and that when this did go, it would be largely met in specie, resulting in a drain of specie from the Bank of England and from New York, which would cause an advance in the price of gold. Eventually, also, this drain of capital would cause a decline in the price of United States bonds in London, which would be reflected in a further decline in the price of gold. The probability that these results will follow the close of the war is shown in the tendency of gold to advance even now, at the first prospect of peace.

—In gold the transactions to-day have been large, resulting in an advance from 111¾ to 111⅞, and there is a decided speculative feeling in the market in favor of a further rise. The theory, as we have before noticed, is that the shipments during the next few weeks will be large, and that if the Secretary of the Treasury adheres to his policy of hoarding, it will be comparatively easy to produce an advance of two or three points. The expectations that there will be heavy shipments is on the assumption, which we believe is not correct to the extent manifested, that there is a large amount of English capital and credit in this market which is to be withdrawn as soon as peace is established.

—The New York *Herald* of Friday says: The gold market was lower, but, as far as might be judged from the character of dealings, rather through a pressure of speculative sales than through any realization on the purchase made before the rise commenced in the beginning of the week. The temptation to these sales was the improvement in five-twenties and British consols at London, as well as the removal for some time of the apprehension of active money in the English market, the Bank of England showing a gain in specie in its statement of yesterday. The lower rates in actual sales of bills of exchange also assisted this movement, but the principal sellers were the German bankers, who were also buyers of government bonds. The holders of gold comprise a number of stock houses, reputed to be operating for a decline in the stock market. The market has, therefore, the elements for lively fluctuations, as two strong parties are opposed to each other.

—The threats of clique manipulation of the money market and rumors of an intended break-up of gold and greenbacks were circulated in the Long Room at an early hour, and had the effect of keeping the stock market heavy and of producing a decline when the brokers met up stairs at the first call. The weakness of gold, however, which was taken as the signal of a derangement of the plans of the bear cliques and the opening ease of the money market, dissipated these fears, and prices began to improve, but to advance quite rapidly, until, soon after the second board, the bulls became masters of over what promised to be a still higher market. Suddenly the strength of gold was reported, in sympathy with a tumble in Ohio and Mississippi, which fell from 95½ to 94⅝ on the report that the Erie party, who are alleged to be "bulling" the stock, had procured an injunction restraining the consumption of the lease of the road to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, an application to that end having been made on the representation that certain rights of the Atlantic and Great Western, which is under control of the Erie road, would be infringed by the change of the gauge necessary to that of the narrow tracked Baltimore and Ohio. The whole list gave way in sympathy, but recovered, only to go off again at the close, when the final street market was feverish and irregular. The "drive" in Harlem is by a different explanation, but the rumor says that a bill has been or will be introduced in the Legislature appointing commissioners to investigate and correct, if necessary, the proceedings by which the company acquired from the city for the small sum of $2,000 the ground on Fourth avenue, three or four blocks long, and worth in the market at least $500,000. Gould, it is said, says the company intended issuing new stock to complete the erection of Union depot at Forty-second street. The price this morning again went off at 122¾, but subsequently ran up to 126 with a sale of ten shares at 129.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of **Railway Stocks, Gold, etc.,** at the various sessions of the **New York Stock Exchange** during the day:

February 4, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
C. & I.	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Do. Scrip	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Erie	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
Hudson	102	102	102	102	102
Mich. Cent.	117	117	117½	117½	117½
Lake Shore	94	94	93½	94	94
Illinois Cent.	132½		132½		
Chic. & Pitts.	103½	103½	104	104	104
C. & N. W.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	106½	106¾	106¾	106½	106½
St. Paul	53	53	53	53	53
Do. pref.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Tol. & Wabash	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Do. pref.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Miss.	94⅝	94⅝	95	95⅛	95⅛
Chic. & Alton	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Do. pref.	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
R. I. & Erie	44	44	44	44	44
R. I. Central	104		104		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Frid.	Sat.	⅛ Inc.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94	94		
Do. Scrip	89½	89¾	¼	
Erie	95¾	95¾		
Reading	98¾	98¾		
Lake Shore	94¼	94		¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¾	104	¼	
Chicago & Northwestern	75	75		
Do. preferred	85¼	84⅝		¾
Rock Island	107	107		
St. Paul	53	53		
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾		
Toledo & Wabash	52¾	52½		¼
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	94⅞	95⅛	¼	
Pacific Mail	83¼	83¼		
Adams Express	67	67	½	
Gold	111¾	111¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	38
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117¾
Schuylkill Navigation	11¾
Reading	49

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Philadelphia Oil Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The following are the receipts of crude and refined petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, barrels	2,900
Refined, barrels	7,800

The stock of petroleum yesterday was at

Empire Stores, Point Breeze	bbls. 4,400
Atlantic Stores and Refinery, Point Breeze	44,000
Greenwich Point	16,500
Gibson's Point	10,000
Total barrels	75,400

The following vessels have cleared with petroleum during the past week:

	Refined.
Bark Mercur, Cork, 28th inst	187,363
Bark Hirundo, Rotterdam, 24 inst	140,000
Brig Hatfield Brothers, Beyrout, 31 inst	74,500
Total gallons refined	401,899

Exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports from January 1, 1871, to date:

	This week.	Previously reported	Same time in 1870.
Antwerp		844,669	1,764,046
Cork	187,995	615,157	266,208
West Indies, Span			11,000
West Indies, Br	11,465		1,500
Porto Rico	2,000		6,000
London	120,063		90,625
Oporto		44,509	44,509
Gibraltar	103,945		
Hamburg	454,670		
Genoa			112,941
Rotterdam	140,035		
Beyrout	74,500		
Totals	401,899	2,112,562	2,940,839
Exported since January 1, 1871			2,513,461

—*Price Current.*

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Cotton demand light but hold firm at 16½@16¾c; receipts 2,260 bales; shipments 1,200 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 4.—Cotton firm at 16½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Cotton steady at 16½@16¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 4.—Cotton more doing at 16½@16¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 4.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 4, 1871.

REMARKS.—The markets have showed little change for the past week. A very fair trade is being transacted however, and a degree of activity is manifested rarely seen at this season of the year. The leading grocery houses are receiving heavy supplies of sugar, coffee, molasses, &c., and will be prepared to meet the expected heavy spring trade, as well as the present daily demands from the consumers. With prime selected grain and reasonable figures there is no fear that they will command a heavy country as well as city trade. Flour is still firm at quotations. Mills and stores are abundantly supplied and seem to entertain no fears of a reduction in prices, for the present at least. Bacon and provisions are also unchanged in price. Grain is arriving freely, and while prices are unchanged, they are not so firm. The local markets are well supplied:

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $10 50 ₱ doz; ½ gallon 60@70c.

ASHES—The market contains a in fair supply of the various kinds. In regard to prices we have no changes to note. Sales soda ash, common, 4½ per cent., 3¾c; refined, 55 per cent., 3¾@4c; potash, 6 7-10c; pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl, choice selected $5 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market contains a fair supply, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Strictly prime lots 30@32c; choice lots 28@30c; common to medium 25@27c.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Small ware $2 00 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75@2 00.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-lb cans, per doz $1 75; ¼-lb cans, $2 75; 1-lb cans, $5 00; Cook's Royal, ½-lb cans $1 50; ¼ Beans $1; 1-lb $8 ₱ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 ₱ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported a fair trade demand at the following figures: Sugar cured hams—plain, 16@16½c; sugar cured, 17@17½c. Sides, clabed, 14½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16½c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $25@25 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 13½@14c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ₱ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE—There was more inquiry, and we quote sales as follows: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16@16½c; Skimmed 10c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $7, $8@10 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CARBON OIL—The supply on hand is ample. We note sales of standard brands at 22½@24c by the car load.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 19c; hotmade 18@19c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The current range of prices are $10@$18 per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

COAL—The supply in the market was sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We note sales at Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—market dull, with sales at 7@ 8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and advancing. Regular sales are from the country at quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 12@13c; peeled, 22@25c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 7c for bright, and 9c for sliced. Dried blackberries, 15@16c; dried pitted cherries 25c ₱ lb; unpitted 4@5c.

EGGS—There is better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 27@28c per dozen; packed 26@27c.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in the price of flour, holders are firm in their views, and will not make concessions to effect sales. We quote: Choice white wheat, in sacks, $7 50@8 00; sacks 25c less; good brands white wheat, $7@7 25 in bbls, bags 25c less; choice Minnesota, $7 50; choice Minnesota brands $7 00. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75@7 00. (Scotch amber) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75@7 00. (Spring amber) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 90; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 75@7 00; in sacks $6 50@6 75; Fountain, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 75.

FEEDSTUFFS—The wants of the reported sales: Currants 11c@11½ ₱ lb; prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15c@15½c; layer raisins $3 75 per box.

FEATHERS—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made as follows: Live geese feathers No 1 in the trade 55c ₱ lb; No 2 in small way.

GRAIN.—The market, taken as a whole, was moderately active with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. The receipts have increased since last. The following lots were received, viz: Oats, 1,070 sacks; Rye, 50 sacks; Wheat, 3,191 sacks, and 836 sacks. The asking rates with sales were: Wheat not so firm. The milling buyers offering lower figures. Several car loads reported sold at $1 38@1 40 for red western; white held at $1 45@1 50 more. Oats—The supply being limited, holders firm with sales on car track and from wharf at 47@49c; store 52@55c. Corn from under load received and in store is advancing, sustained; sales of mixed to prime yellow in bulk at 70@72c; in sacks 72@75c; white 75@80c. Rye—Very light offerings; holders refuse to make the least concession in order to effect sales; we can report sales at 85@90c per bushel, but the market is dull and not much inquiry; prices are uncertain; we continue to quote nominally at 85@90c per bushel; the receipts are on the increase.

GROCERIES—Market lively and stocks ample. We are reported sales of the following figures:

Raw Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good 10½@10¾c; fair 9¾c; common 9½c; Muscovado 11c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Hards 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 13¼@13½c; Demerara, boxes, white, 19½c ₱ lb.

Syrups and Molasses—Half bbl, white honey 75c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18¾c; good 18@18½c; fair 18c; ordinary 17½c; low grade 17c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 10; Lower grades down to $1 00; fancy Japan $1; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1; Souchong fancy $1 25; good $1 10; fair 95c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Cassia, pepper 23c; Pimento 16c. Cloves 90c. Cassia 65c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8½c; prime 8c; good 7¾c.

Hay—The receipts are still light, with sales held at $16 for prime; common $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

HOMINY—We are noted sales in a regular way at $6 25 for pearl; common $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Sales in small way at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7c; green salted skip 14@ 16; do calf 16@18. DRY FLINT nominal at 20@22.

HOPS—Sales of new crop at 40@45c ₱ lb.

Iron Ore.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We are reported sales at the following: Pittsburgh No. 1 $1 12; No. 2 $0 85@95c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 10@1 15.

MILL FEED—The stock on hand is ample and the demand fair; sales middlings at $1 50@1 75 ₱ cwt.

POTATOES—Market well supplied, but prices are better; very large, We quote from store at $1 15@1 20, and store at from $1 25@1 30 ₱ bush.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6c@8c for new Tennessee.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

SEED—Timothy at a commission in store.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; the usual advance from stores.

STRAW—There is more inquiry and cloverseed is held firmly at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bush; timothy $5 25@ 5 75; flax seed $1 10@1 15 per bush.

SAPOLIO—The market is fully supplied and the demand fair. We are quoted sales at $5 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive 9c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5½c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted sperm 6c; sal soda 3½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city rendred at 8¾ @8¾c ₱ lb.

TEAS—We are reported sales at $2 00 ₱ bbl, and by the bushel at 40@75c.

WOODENWARE—We are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $7 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $5 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $5 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS—The market contains a good supply, with an active inquiry; we are noted sales of Kentucky Willows at 10c ₱ ft.

WHISKY—The market continues very firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the ruling figures of the market: Highwines 95c; common rectified 96c; pure rye and corn 97½c; old rye $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1@1 ₱ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River	Exports per R. R.	per R. R.
Monday, Jan. 30	2,518	1,569	
Tuesday, Jan. 31	1,495	192	567
Wednesday, Feb 1	1,646	235	
Thursday, Feb. 2	354	1,074	
Friday, Feb. 3	1,479	239	1,183
Saturday, Feb. 4	1,407		1,101
Total per week	9,313	1,691	4,303
Since Jan. 1	49,634	7,915	20,367
To Feb. 4, 1871	58,347	8,906	24,729
Same time 1870	56,691	5,575	26,702
Same time 1869	64,417	3,297	22,464
Same time 1868	119,754	2,999	25,588

The market during the week closed dull; with a limited demand for the various deliveries. The situation for some time has not been satisfactory to dealers. There was evidently a want of confidence on the part of dealers in regard to prices. The week closed at a decline in crude and refined. The advantage of the market was on the side of buyers, who are not very anxious to take any advantage of the indirect offers offered by holders. The opinion is freely expressed that as soon as the unpleasantness on the other side is settled, the oil trade will revive, and that trade will improve generally. There is plenty of room for improvement.

CRUDE RECEIPTS

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail.

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	21,878	9,313

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to February 4, 1871	58,347
Same time 1870	56,691
Same time 1869	64,417
Same time 1868	119,754
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	48,120
Same time 1865	4,705

The following are the exports of refined oil Fast for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,295	1,691
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,072	4,452
Total	14,297	6,844

Exports of refined oil fast for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to February 4th:

	1870.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,297	5,575	8,906
Allegheny Valley Railroad	22,464	26,702	24,720
Total	25,761	32,277	33,626

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	17,500	11,600
Refined, barrels	13,000	39,000
Total	30,500	50,600

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market was entirely devoid of animation; dealers were apart in their views; the result was, nothing of importance was done.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot of till July, 11¼c; buyers option same time, 11¼c; B. O., all year 13¼c; sellers option, 10½@10¾c.

SALES.

1,600 bbls spot.....11¼c

REFINED.

The market has undergone no change. Prices were easier with a declining tendency. We did not learn of a single sale.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM CIRCULAR of Saturday 3.—The market for crude in bulk is hardly so steady, but the light supply of oil checks any decided change in prices. We quote at 18½c. For refined there is small inquiry, with few shipping orders, the current prices being 26c bid, and 26½c asked. Philadelphia delivery: Holders have advanced prices a fraction for this month's delivery, and the market is very quiet at 26¼@26½c for February; 25¾@25¾c for March, and 25½c from March to June; sales late last night of 1,000 bbls for February at 26c, and 1,500 each, from March to June, at 25½c.

TIDEVILLE, February 4.—The market yesterday was a shade weaker again, and prices depreciated slightly in nearly all branches, though a majority of holders are not inclined to sell at present prices. Upon lower crude $4 50@4 55 was bid, with sellers at $4 60@4 70. On upper creek $4 25@4 50 was bid, with sellers at $4 30.

SALES.

1,000 bbls on upper creek at.....$4 55
2,000 bbls at.....4 50
5,000 bbls lower creek at.....4 50
500 bbls lower creek at.....4 55
2,000 bbls lower creek at.....4 60
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 60 days, at.....4 25
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 60 days, at.....4 30
1,000 bbls at Oil City at.....4 60

OIL CITY, February 4.—The market opens quiet and dull at $4 50@4 52 on lower creek, and $4 70@4 75 at Oil City, on cars, for 47 gravity.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Market quiet; Futures—Spot, February and March 25½c; March to June 25½c; B. O., first six months, 26@26½c. Crude 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 4.—Market quiet and nominal at $4 25@4 30 on upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 4.—There is a still further decline in oil; offering at $4 50; holding at $4 60. No inquiry for spot.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSVILLE, February 4.—Market dull and unchanged, and hard to quote. We can hear of no sales, and very little inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—Crude 12½c; refined, February 25c, and March 25¾@26c; March, April and May 25½c; March to June, 25¾c. Market dull and declining.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The market for bulk crude is quiet and easy at 15@15½c; no sales report. Refined is a shade weaker at 26@26½c. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, February 4.—Market very quiet and irregular at $4 25@4 30 on cars.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 4.—Market quiet and firm at $4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 4.—Market very quiet with $4 50 bid. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, February 3.—Market firm at $4 55.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, Pa., February 4, 1871.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. to Warden, Ludlow & Co., Philadelphia.

P. L. Stockdale & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

I. Hepler to Spray oil works 276 bbls. McKelvy to Vesta oil works 54 bbls. M. Siebert to Sunbeam oil works 74 bbls. Duncan & Young to Citizens oil works 362 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Spray Oil Works	300	Vesta Oil Works	300
Sunbeam Oil Works	74	Citizens Oil Works	362

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, EAST LIBERTY, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1871.

REMARKS.

Cattle.—The cattle market to-day is very dull, there being hardly any buyers here, and the yards present a lonely aspect. In fact, it is almost impossible to give any quotations, as none are changing hands. Advices from the east report bad markets again, although the run has not been very heavy; and under the influence of these advices buyers would not take in more this week.

Hogs.—The hog run light to-day, but equal to the demand, very few selling, and the market rather weakish, at prices about 10c off since yesterday. The prospect is that hogs will be plenty here by Monday.

Sheep.—The run of sheep light, and all sold. The market next week depends on the arrivals and demand over the river. And if the Captain will accomplish the same, they stand pledged to do all in their power to secure all for transfer that class of passengers possible. The captain may depend upon it, that at all events, he is very popular with the colored people at both both ports, Cincinnati as well as here.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain Brennen, left Cincinnati for this port yesterday. She will return on Thursday.

THE Julia No. 2 did not leave Zanesville as was expected; consequently there will be no Zanesville packet from here on Tuesday.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. These boats, all sidewheelers, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE fine steamer Silver Lake No. 4, Captain Todd, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This fine boat has the accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

ONE hundred dollars' reward each is offered for the recovery of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Russell and their little baby, lost by the accident to the W. R. Arthur.

FROM the St. Louis Harbor-master's report we learn that during January there were thirty-six arrivals at that port, representing 11,941 tons. Of the arrivals, but 815 were packets.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: While the steamship Wilmington, on her way to sea, was seventy miles below the city, she exploded her steam-pipe, and returned for repairs.

CAPTAIN FRANK DALFRESS has purchased the Tabelequan for the New Orleans, Bayou, Lafourche and coast trade. The Victory is for sale at New Orleans.

SATURDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Ambelope received a load of corn, 3,000 bushels, and 250 barrels of cement, and will leave for St. Louis today with several barges of coal in tow.

THE fine packet Argosy, Captain Harlan, takes her departure this day at 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. She has been put in good trim in every respect. Mr. W. J. C. Anderson will be found in the office.

THE St. Francis has risen nearly four feet, and is still rising. White river is falling slowly, with seven feet of water to Jacksonport. The Arkansas is falling, with 4 feet at Little Rock, with an ample stage from there out for the largest boats.

COMPETITION between rail and river for transportation of freights and passengers, is decidedly spirited Nashville. To New Orleans tobacco is being freighted at $5 per bbl., flour at fifty cents, pork seventy-five cents and whisky one dollar a barrel. To Chicago and St. Louis the rates are twenty and twenty-five cents per one hundred.

W. G. MCCOY contemplates building two wharf boats for the use of the Southwestern Transportation Company. One to be 250 feet long by 60 feet wide, and to be located at the city wharf, Cincinnati, and the other 250 feet long and 60 feet wide, to be located at the Louisville city wharf.

REFERRING to the recently inaugurated "steamboat war," the Helena *Clarion*, of Saturday, says: "The White and Allen line of packets came down yesterday—the White about ten o'clock and the Allen about one. The White is distributing handbills stating that she will carry cotton to Memphis for fifty cents per bale and deck passengers for the same price. The circular says she will positively carry no freight, Rosinante excepted. Arrived—Emperor, New Orleans; Hawk-Eye State, Vicksburg. Departed—Mississippi, New Orleans; Sunset, New Orleans; Emperor, Cincinnati. Captain Robinson's new boat on the Green River trade, was launched yesterday.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 4.—River falling, with thirteen feet in the channel. Weather pleasant. Departed—Burks Hill, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 4.—Arrived—Nos. 2, St. Louis to Island forty, 9 P. M.; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Ohio, Cincinnati to Louis to New Orleans, 1 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; City of Cleveland, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Charles Bodman, Louisville to Nashville, 5 A. M.; Ben Franklin, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis and return, 11 A. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 12 M.; H. W. Shrope, Cincinnati to Louisville, 3 A. M.; H. S. Turner, St. Louis to New Orleans 5 P. M.; Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M.; W. H. Brown, St. Louis to Louisville, 5 P. M.; Kansas Belle, Evansville packet, 7 P. M. River rose one foot. Mercury 54 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 4.—Clear; mercury 60 degrees. River rising. Arrived—Tom Jasper, White River. Departed—St. Mary's with 400 bales; Evansville, Colorado.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 4.—Arrived—McDonald, Alex Mitchell, St. Louis; Alton, New Orleans; Allen Dean, 1,500 bales cotton, Cincinnati; Walt, Batesville, White River.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—Departed—Henry Ames, St. Louis; Alaska, Ironton; Mitchell, Cincinnati.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Wananita	Rees	Cincinnati.	

Departed.

Hector	Bougher	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Hemphken	Cincinnati.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Monongahela—Seven feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling. The weather the day was cold, and in the Allegheny was forming fast. Trade on the landing was brisk; shipments liberal.

Another Small Run of Coal.

The following boats have departed since our last issue, amounting in the aggregate to 1,060,000 bushels, as follows:

FOR CINCINNATI.

	Tons.	Bushels.
Towboats		100,000
Coal Valley	9	180,000
Hill	10	120,000
Totals	29	320,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

	Barges.	Bushels.
Towboats	7	90,000
Veteran No. 2	9	75,000
Lioness No. 2	10	125,000
Totals	26	265,000

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

	Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
S. Horner	5	4	150,000
Ella	4	1	95,000
Jas. Rogers	8		175,000
Totals	17	5	420,000
Grand Total			1,060,000

CAPTAIN ED. MONTGOMERY is in St. Louis.

THE tow boat Rover and barges are announced for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE tow boat Collier and barges are loading for St. Louis.

THE new iron steamer built at Cincinnati trims on twenty-eight inches of water.

CAPTAIN C. W. BENNETT is in command of the Admiral Farragut.

THE Wild Duck and barges, Captain Anawalt, passed Evansville on Friday *en route* for this city.

THE Mary Davage left Cairo for this city with three barges of iron ore.

JOHN H. CARTER is writing up the river department of the St. Louis *Times*.

THE Arlington re-enters the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade next week.

THE last of the coal fleet has departed on this water.

THE steamer Bermuda, from Evansville, has 33 barrels flaxseed for this city.

THE steamer Wananita was due last evening, but had not arrived when we left the landing.

THE Eckert is at work at the wreck of the W. R. Arthur.

CINCINNATI.—The Kate Robinson has 600 sacks grain and 20 tons of miscellaneous for re-shipment to Pittsburgh

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, has put up 5,000 tons of ice against 1,500 last year. A very good river item, that.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says Captain W. W. Amid, of the Brilliant, at the Spencer House, in consultation with parties desirous of purchasing his steamer.

LOUISVILLE.—The colored ladies of Portsmouth, Ohio, led by Mrs. Sanderlin, the estimable wife of the steward of the steamer Bostona, are about to present a petition to Captain E. R. Moore to have the texas of that boat so enlarged as to form a cabin for the colored passengers, so that they and their families can have some convenience in passing up and down the river.

ERRATA.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE steamer Juniata, Captain Brennen, left Cincinnati for this

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Argument of the Cotton Tax Cases.

A Final Effort for a Land Grant—Condition of National Banks on the 28th of December, 1870, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1871.

The Cotton Taxes.

The important question of the constitutionality of the cotton tax comes up for argument in the Supreme Court on Tuesday. On the decision of this case depends the retention or refunding of many millions of dollars which have been paid into the United States treasury under the law imposing this tax. Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson is here as one of the counsel in the case, but will take no part in making the argument, that duty devolving upon William M. Evarts, of New York, and Judge Curtis, of Boston. The government will not be represented in this case by the Attorney General, the latter having assigned the duty of conducting the defense to his assistant, Mr. Hill.

A Last Effort.

A motion will be made in the House to-morrow to suspend the rules and refer the bill making a grant to the thirty-second parallel Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time. The prospect of success is not very bright.

Nothing Accomplished.

The Conference Committee on the Senate bill repealing the income tax held a four hours' session yesterday without making any appreciable progress toward an agreement, and there is scarcely a chance that any agreement will be reached. It is reported that an attempt